COCHIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, the *13th March 1935.* / *29th Kumbhom 1110.*

The House met at 1135 A. M. in the Town Hall, Ernakulam, with M. R. Ry., A.Sankara Menon Avl., B. A. & B. L., in the Chair. Messrs. C.Barton Wright, E. Ikkanda Warriar, Ismail Hajee Essa Sait, C. N. Ittiravi Nambudiri, A. I. Mani, K. T. Mathew and C. A. Cuseph were absent.

Questions and Answers.

Licenses to Cinema shows and Dramas—suspension of—Mattancheri.

302. Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Will the Government be pleased toState:—

(a) if they are awareof the fact that licenses to Cinema shows and Dramas have been suspended in Mattancheri under the orders of the authorities;

(b) are such orders issued under the Cochin Plague Regulations;

(c) whether any appeals from the owners of the above Cinemas and Dramas have been received and how are they dealt with;

(d) whether they areaware of any correspondence having taken place between the Chairman and Plague Officer and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, British Cochin; if so, will they be pleased to place on the table a copy of each of the letters exchanged;

(e) is it a fact that one appeal has been referred to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, British Cochin; if so, will a copy of the text of the recommendations of the Plague Officer on the above be placed on the table?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No; the second part of the question does not arise.

(d) Yes. Since the correspondence was not with an officer in State service, it is not possible to publish it.

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(e) No; the second part of the question does not arise.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Will the Government be pleased to state under what Regulation these entertainments were stopped?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I think it is under the Municipal Regulation.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—What made the Municipalities stop these entertainments?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—They stopped it because the infection may not spread.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Is it in the capacity of the Chairman or is it in the capacity of the Plague Officer that the order was issued.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—In the capacity of the Chairman.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Under what section of the Municipal Regulation was the suspension order issued?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It was under section 9 of Regulation X of 1097.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Did the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Cochin recommend the suspension of these cinema shows and dramas?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I don't think he recommended, but there was some correspondence and probably there was a mutual suggestion that such forms of entertainments may be suspended for the time being so that infection may not spread.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Are the Government aware that before the withdrawal of the plague notification, licenses have been issued by the same authorities?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—No.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Suppose it is a fact, do the Government think that it is a blunder committed by the authorities who are responsible for it?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—We should first ascertain what the action taken was. Then only, we can form an opinion whether their action was correct or not.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Suppose the Chairman of the Mattanchery Municipality has issued orders to cancel the licenses for the entertainments thinking that this infection might spread in the town and when the same epidemic was prevailing in the same town and before the withdrawal of the plague declaration, is the procedure a correct one?

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Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Unless I look into the particular circumstances I cannot say definitely whether he was correct or he was not correct. It is more a hypothetical question to which an answer cannot be given.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—May I know the impossibility in publishing this correspondence?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Generally correspondence conducted with officers of other Governments is not published as a matter of course.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Where is the impossibility?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The impossibility is in the impropriety in publishing these letters.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Wherein lies the impropriety?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There is an ultimate end for answering questions.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—You are making a mere categorical assertion.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It is not possible to explain matters further.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Is there any rule prohibiting the publication of correspondence between our State and an officer outside?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—In these matters there are no rules to regulate the activities of the Government. It is absolutely a matter of discretion of the Government to publish any correspondence which they have in their possession or to withhold it from the public. It is purely a matter of discretion, not only in this instance but in all other instances.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Is there not a particular reason?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The reason I explained is that it is improper. That is the real reason for it.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Is it not a change in the words?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—If the Hon'ble Member thinks that it is a change in the words he is at liberty to take it in that light.

Rat Flea survey in British Cochin.

303. **Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.**—Will the Government be pleased to State:—

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(a) whether they are aware that the Research Officer to Government of Madras conducted a rat flea survey in British Cochin;

(b) if so, what was his opinion after the survey and what were his recommendations;

(c) as a direct result of the above, what are the steps taken by the British Cochin authorities in the matter of steps to check the spread of the infection to human beings either in their own jurisdiction or from their jurisdiction to their adjoining other jurisdictions?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—(a) Yes.

(b) From the report of the Sub-Collector, British Cochin, it is gathered that the Plague Research Officer was apparently of opinion that plague did not spread to human beings owing to the fact that only a small percentage (10%) of the "Xemopsylla cheopis" flea (the kind which carries plague most) was present. Government have no information of the recommendations, if any, he made in the matter.

(c) Government have no information on the subject.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—May I know whether there was necessity for the Government to enquire and find out the preventive measures that were being taken in the adjoining British part or from the experts outside?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—We are not bound to enquire what action the British Cochin Municipality took in the matter.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Is it not an advisable method to enquire what preventive measures are adopted outside from the experts in those territories?

Rama Varmha Tampuran. — There have been no doubts with regard to the particular measures to be adopted to combat this evil. On that point the Government had ample information. They enquired of nobody else because they have got their own expert officers. Never had they any necessity to take expert opinion from outside.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Had our Government the benefit of a perusal of the report of that research officer?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—No, we had not.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Is it not the opinion of the British Officer that plague did not spread to human beings?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Yes.

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Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Why is it certain portions alone are published?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It is at the discretion of the Government to publish. If they think that these papers could be published without impropriety they will do it. They are always anxious to oblige the House as much as possible. Sometimes it is not possible to do that and therefore Government are constrained to withhold it.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Did our Government conduct any research?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—No, we did not conduct any research work on the subject.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Are we to take it that the information contained in the correspondence, if published, will be critical of any section of the Government? Is it the reason ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—No.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Even if it is published it will be a compliment?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There is no question of compliment or criticism.

Disinfection of commodities transported.

304. Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) who are all the Municipal Bodies or such other bodies who have so far written to our State authorities suggesting strict disinfection of commodities despatched to their stations;

(b) Whether any commodities are being brought into Mattancheri from the above such areas in the ordinary course of business?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—(a) None.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a).

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—In the absence of any request from the other municipal authorities and such other bodies, may I know why the Government wanted to disinfect all the commodities in Mattanchery?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—It is in order to prevent the spread of the disease among the public of Mattancherry that this was done.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Is it the custom in British India and other places to disinfect all the commodities that are stored?

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Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—I have no definite information about all the places. The conditions prevalent in British India itself vary with each place and each authority. There is no strict method which is followed everywhere. Different districts follow different methods.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—May I know in which all ways, these commodities can be disinfected?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—The best method would be the exposure of the contents to the direct rays of the sun.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—What was the method adopted here?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sorry, I cannot give the information.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Do the Government think that disinfection by kerosene emulsion is the only method by which all the commidities can be disinfected?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Disinfection by kerosene emulsion is one of the methods.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan. — Whether grains, sugar, rice and all those commodities can be disinfected only by kerosene emulsion?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—No.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Whether Government is aware that all those merchants who are storing, grains, rice and all these things were pressed to disinfect their commodities by kerosene emulsion?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—I am not aware.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Were the merchants put to much inconvenience by the process of disinfection ?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—It is a matter of opinion.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Were there any complaints from the merchants that they were inconvenienced a good deal?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—I want notice.

305. Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) if they are aware that the Travancore Government has installed inspection sheds on their border to inspect and disinfect all cargo taken to their territory from Mattancheri;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that even the passengers with their baggage are held up in these sheds and are required to be disinfected;

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(c) whether the Government are aware if the British authorities have opened such sheds on their border for the above purpose?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No information.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—When the Government themselves have answered in the question that all the commodities that are transported from Mattancherry were disinfected on the borders, why Government thought it advisable to disinfect all the commodities such as rice, paddy and grains by kerosene emulsion and spoil all the goods? Was it an advisable method?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—The process of disinfecting food grains &c. by kerosene emulsion may not be a very good method in so far as they may produce a certain amount of smell. But it is necessary to disinfect these.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Did the Hon'ble Member in charge issue necessary instructions for the proper disinfections of those commodities?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sorry, I was not the man in charge.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Will any other Hon'ble Member on the treasury bench be pleased to answer what instructions were issued for disinfection?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I want notice.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—Can the Government say why they did not adopt a better method instead of spoiling the articles?

Rama Varmha Tampuran:—I should enquire into it. We have not enquired into all these details.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—May we take it Sir, that it is a fact that goods were spoiled?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—We cannot concede that, unless we make enquiries.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—I thought that from the answers given by the Hon'ble Member for Medicine we could assume that goods were as a matter of fact spoiled.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—I did not make such a statement. What I said was that there are certain kinds of goods which would be spoiled by direct contact with this kerosene emulsion. I know in certain instances kerosene emulsion

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was used and I do believe that discretion was used as to where kerosene emulsion ought to be used and where exposure only was necessary.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—May I know why the Government did not call for the necessary information on this matter even after the receipt of this question?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—We answered the question. We cannot anticipate all the supplementary questions that may be put in this House?

Mr. K.M. Ibrahim.—Is it not closely related to the main question?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It is a matter of opinion.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—I think it would be right to say that wherever kerosene emulsion was used, the goods must have been spoiled.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Not all.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—So the Government are not in a position to say that the goods were spoiled or not.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—We cannot answer all these questions fully till we investigate into these questions in great detail. Now we are going into minute details as to which all classes of goods were disinfected by kerosene emulsion and which particular class of goods were disinfected by exposure to to sun. Questions of that kind were not anticipated. Hence we have not got the information. If the Hon'ble Member will put fresh questions on the subjects and will give the Government an opportunity to give full information to the House, we will be only too glad.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—May we request the Government to give us in the course of the session by means of a statement the information, so that we may know whether in the process of disinfections goods were as a matter of fact spoiled?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—We can get the information tomorrow evening.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—May I know whether any such instruction has been issued with regard to the disinfection of commodities in the Kunnamkulam area?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—In Kunnamkulam definite instructions were issued for disinfection by exposure to sun's rays.

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Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Are the instructions more or less the same as was issued in Cochin?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—I am not in a position to say.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Will the Hon'ble Member place a copy of the instructions issued in Kunnamkulam on the table of the House.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Yes, I shall try. The file is at Trichur.

Mr. Popatlal Govedhan Lalan.—Will the Government try to ascertain the methods adopted in Mattancherry?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—You will get the statement.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—With reference to (a) how did they get this information?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—I have seen it myself.

Mr. T A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—How is it that in (c) it is stated that there is no information ?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Because I have not seen.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Are those sheds now closed on the Travancore frontiers?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—We have no definite information.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Has the notification declaring Mattancherry to be free from plague been communicated to the Government of Travancore?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—It was published in the Gazette.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—That was in the Cochin Gazette. Was it officially communicated?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I think we have communicated it to all those to whom the original notification was communicated. Similarly we have communicated it not only to the Travancore Government but also to the British Government.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Did the Government inform the Travancore Government regarding the disinfection process that was going on here so as not to subject the passengers and commodities to a second disinfection there?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There was correspondence on the subject and they insisted that they should satisfy themselves that the goods are disinfected before the goods are

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tarnsported to Travancore. They will not be satisfied with any certificate from any other Government.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Are the Government aware that this process of disinfection has caused disaffection among the people there ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It is inconvenient to the parties.

Dalavakulam—cleaning of.

306. മിസ്റ്റർ ഇസ്മായിൽ ഹാജി ഈസാ സേട്ട്.—കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിലെ നാനാജാതി മതസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്ന പ്രസിദ്ധമായ ദളവാകുളം വെട്ടി നന്നാക്കീട്ട് എത്ര കാലമായി?

രാമവർമ്മ തമ്പുരാൻ.—ഇരുപതു കൊല്ലമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

Canal Office—Tiruvanchikulam.

307. മിസ്റ്റർ ഇസ്മായിൽ ഹാജി ഈസാ സേയിട്ട്.—(a) ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ മൂന്നു കൊല്ലങ്ങളിൽ തിരുവഞ്ചിക്കുളം കനാൽ ആപ്പീസിൽ ഉണ്ടായ പിരിവിന്റെ പട്ടികയും;

(b) ആ ഓരോ കൊല്ലത്തിലും നേരിട്ട Establishment ചാർജ്ജും;

(c) കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു വകവെച്ചു കൊടുത്ത ആദായത്തിന്റെ വീതവും;

(d) വക വെച്ചു വാങ്ങിയ ചിലവിന്റെ വീതവും

വിശദമായി എഴുതി മെമ്പർമാരുടെ മേശപ്പുറത്തു വെയ്ക്കുമോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. അരവിന്ദാക്ഷ മേനോൻ.—

	ഫാദ.	ഫാവ്യ.	ഫാൻ.
(a)	ക. വ്യാദ്ധ	ക. വ്യർദ്ധ	ക. വ്യൈദ
(b)	ക. ന്യൂനർദ	ക. ന്യൂനന്യ	ക. ന്യൻഫാ
(c)	ക. ന്യർന്യഫ	ക. ന്യൻന്യന്യ	ക. ന്യൻഫവ
(d)	ക. ഫന്യൻം	ക. ഫന്യദ്ധവ	ക. ഫദ്ധർന്യ

Bhajana Mutts—Depressed Classes.

308. മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. വള്ളോൻ.—ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള അധഃകൃത ഭജനമഠങ്ങൾ എത്ര; ടി ഭജനമഠവും സ്ഥലവും ആരെ ഏല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു;

അധഃകൃതരിൽനിന്നും വല്ല വരവും ഉണ്ടോ; ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ടി. സംഖ്യ എന്തുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു?

രാമവർമ്മ തമ്പുരാൻ.—ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് പതിനാറ് അധഃകൃത ഭജനമഠങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്.

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ഇവയിൽ കോളനികളിലുള്ള ഭജനമഠങ്ങൾ അതാതു കോളനി വാർഡൻമാരേയും പുറമെയുള്ള ഭജനമഠങ്ങൾ അതാതു സ്ഥലത്തെ അധ്യക്ഷസംഘത്തിലേക്കും ഏല്പിച്ചു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

അധ്യക്ഷരിൽനിന്നു വരവൊന്നുമില്ല.

ഉത്തരം ആവശ്യമില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. വള്ളോൻ.— ഭജനമഠങ്ങളിൽ ഉത്സവദിവസം "കാണിയ്ക്ക" വീഴുന്ന സംഖ്യ എന്തുചെയ്യുന്നു?

രാമവർമ്മ തമ്പുരാൻ.— അന്വേഷിച്ചുവേണം പറയുവാൻ.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. വള്ളോൻ.— പിന്നെ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് വരവൊന്നുമില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു്?

രാമവർമ്മ തമ്പുരാൻ.—വരവൊന്നുമില്ലെന്നാണ് എഴുതി അയച്ചിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്.

Peringottukara High School—space for purposes of games, etc.

309. Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Headmaster of the Peringottukara High School has at any time during the last four years reported to the Government or to the authorities concerned that the school stands urgently in need of space for purposes of games, drill, for taking tiffin and also for locating the latrine?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Yes. (1108 and 1109).

310. Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—If the answer to Question No. 309 is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to place such reports on the table and also the recommendations thereon of the Inspector and the Deputy Inspector of Schools and the Director of Public Instruction and the orders of the Government?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Copies of the Headmaster's reports dated 29th Dhanu 1108, C. 255/08, C. 90/09, dated 26th September 1933 are appended. *(Vide Appendix I.)* It is not possible to furnish the remarks of the Inspector on the first report as the file has been destroyed. Government was not addressed when the first report came up. The Director disposed of the paper with the following order.—"The case of a latrine will receive attention while distributing the lump sum for urgent works for 1109. The question of additional accommodation, acquisition of site for play-ground, etc., has to wait till 1110".

On the second report the Inspector had not offered any definite remarks. Copy of the Director's report dated 18th

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December 1933, C. 1378/09 and of Diwan's Proceedings dated 5th January 1934, D. Dis. 6446/09, Public Works Department relating to it are appended. (*Vide Appendix II*). (The Deputy Inspector has no control over High Schools).

311. Mr. C. A. Ouseph.— Will the Government be pleased to inform the House how the needs mentioned in Question No. 309 above are now being met?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—

Games and Drill.—Whatever space there is in the school compound is used for the purpose.

Tiffin.—Vacant rooms, if any are utilised.

Latrines.—Managed with temporary latrines now. Land has just been acquired for locating permanent latrines.

Average minimum wages in the State.

312. Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—With reference to Question No. 71 dated 1st August 1934, will the Government kindly supply the information they promised in their "Yes" in response to the question "Can the information be given if notice is given"?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The average minimum wage varies with each Taluk.

	Male. Rs.	Female. Rs.	Child. Rs.
Cochin-Kanayannur	0 7 5	0 4 4	0 3 0
Cranganur	0 5 6	0 3 6	—
Mukundapuram	0 5 7	0 3 6	0 2 3
Trichur	0 5 8	0 3 5	0 2 4
Talappalli	0 4 3	0 2 3	0 2 6
Chittur	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 3

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—I was asking about the actual wages prevalent in the respective factories but a talukwar list is what is given.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I understood it from the question that the Hon'ble Member was asking for the average minimum wages in the State. It was thought that it will be much more accurate and comprehensive to give the figures for each Taluk separately because they vary widely and it will be quite misleading the House if we give the average for the whole State. Therefore, I thought that we will be only answering the question more in detail by furnishing to the House the information separately for the different Taluks.

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Mr. P. S. Kesavan Numbudiri.—May I know Sir whether these are agricultural wages or factory wages ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—These are factory wages.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—May I know why no information was given about the agricultural wages ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The question was mainly with regard to factory wages.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—May I know whether the hours of work are uniform in these factories ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—No; they are not.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Do the Minimum wages shown here for the different Taluks, represent the whole wages irrespective of the number of hours of work ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I suppose they have taken an average of 8 or 10 hours and struck the figure on that basis.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—About the average hours of work a question was put for this meeting and it has not been answered yet.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I never knew that these two should come together. There is hardly any relation between the two. I do not remember which is the particular question the Hon'ble Member refers to, but I do distinctly remember that a question about the hours of work in the several factories of the State is being answered. I do not think that it has any specific reference to this question.

Ratio of skilled personnel to the number of workers—Increasing of.

313. **Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.**—With reference to Questions Nos. 74 and 75 dated 1st August 1933, regarding the importance of increasing the ratio of our skilled personnel to the number of our workers in view of the inevitable industrialisation in the country for solving unemployment, will the Government supply the statistics, mentioned in their assurance, "The matter will be considered after obtaining the necessary satistics"?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—No statistics are available in the matter.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Was not the assurance given during the answer under reference that the matter will be considered after obtaining the necessary statistics ? Now the answer given

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is, no statistics are available. When once the Government has made a promise should it not be acted upon ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—It is true Sir that my predecessor in office promised to make an attempt in that direction. All that I can say is he is more optimistic than I am. I found it impossible to make this attempt. The present head of the Department finds it impossible to make an attempt in that direction. I will read the question Sir. "Regarding the importance of increasing the ratio of our skilled personnel to the number of our workers in view of the inevitable industrialisation in the country for solving unemployment". If any Member in this House will tell me what it is, I shall attempt it.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Is it the Hon'ble Member's position that his predecessor knew more ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Probably he was optimistic. I am not.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Does not the Hon'ble Member think that this is a very vital question very intimately related to the general economic welfare of the citizens ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Before I may concede I should know what the matter is. My position is that I have not been able to find out what it is all about. If the Hon'ble Member tells me, I shall make an attempt.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—If a question is not clear are there not rules which suggest to the Government that reference may be made ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The question is answered, I suppose. There are no rules to that effect.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—If the Hon'ble Member for Revenue thinks that the question was not clear why is it that straight forward answer was not given and why the answer is given as no statistics are available. Was the answer given without understanding the question ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I thought I will put it in this way without saying the other way. I was more courteous. No statistics are available upon this matter which seems to me to be incomprehensible.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Is it the Hon'ble Member's position that the meaning of the expression "Ratio of skilled personnel to the number of workers" is not intelligible ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Every word, I know, but the combination is inscrutable;

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Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—If the question is worded like this: "Conceive there are hundred labourers. How many of them are skilled workers—there is what is called skilled and unskilled labour—and how many of them are unskilled labourers", could it have been answered ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I will maintain that the question is intelligible but I still affirm that it is impossible to collect statistics. In any industrial concern if you ask how many workers are unskilled, the question is intelligible but the process of eliciting the skilled from the non-skilled would be difficult.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—I suppose the factories do not maintain any such record.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—No. They are all paid a uniform rate and no difference is made between a skilled worker and an unskilled worker. The question no doubt is intelligible but the process will be very difficult. If the Hon'ble Member wants the information with reference to any particular industry an attempt can be made to ask the owners how many of the workers are skilled and how many of them are unskilled.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Statistics need not be collected in that way.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—If you put a proportion of skilled to unskilled, we have to find out for the collection of statistics the number employed in each industry, the number of skilled workers and unskilled workers in that industry and then an attempt may be made to collect statistics in that direction.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Has the economic survey anything to do with this matter ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—This point I don't think has been precisely referred to the economic survey but I suppose the ultimate report may give the amount of work and the ability of workers. I cannot give any assurance on that.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—In the general language of Economics is there not a general well-known distinction between skilled workers and unskilled workers ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I know there are skilled workers in an Industry but when there are workers in an industry I am not aware of any such distinction there.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Is there any reason to believe that it has a meaning beyond the ordinary meaning ?

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Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—There was reasons to doubt because I maintain that the ratio of skilled personnel means nothing.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—I am only making a request to the Hon'ble Member for Revenue, whether he will not be pleased to make an attempt.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I shall make an attempt if the question is made specific.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—All the industries were included and not one particular industry. But since the Hon'ble Member has not cared to understand it I shall be satisfied if an honest attempt is made by him.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—In what direction ? If my Hon'ble friend will be more specific and state what industry should be taken I shall make an attempt. Am I to take all the industries in the State to find out the number of labourers ?

President.—That is what is wanted.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I cannot make any promise without taking Government orders.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—May I know whether statistics are available in any of the Presidencies ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—So far as I know there is none.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—So far as I also know there is none.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—Expressions of opinion on the floor of the House may not advance our cause very much but certainly any report on these subjects will give the figures and the distinction between the two classes of workers.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Is there any distinction between a skilled worker and an unskilled worker ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—A skilled worker is one who is skilled in the process of work and an unskilled worker is one who has no skill in the processes of work.

Housing problem in the State.

314. Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—With reference to Question No. 82, dated 1st August 1933, regarding the main aspects of the general housing problem in the State, will the Government supply the information, bearing to Ernakulam, Mattancheri, Trichur and Cranganur?

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Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—The question is too abstract and general to admit of a definite answer.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Why does the Government give such archaic answers ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—To such archaic questions archaic answers are given.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—What is the generalness and abstractness in the words "Housing problem".

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—The generalness and abstractness in the housing problem comes in the use of the words "The general housing problem".

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—There was reference to particular towns also after that i. e., with reference to Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Cranganore.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Government still do not understand what is the general housing problem with regard to these towns.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Can the Government meet this proposition in their own version ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—It cannot. Before making an attempt I should understand the question.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Is not the housing problem the main concern of every progressive Government ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Housing problem in what sense ?

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Have not the Government heard about the housing problems undertaken by Great Britain?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I am not aware of the housing problems of Great Britain.

Mr K. Ayyappan.—Is the Revenue Member unaware of the housing problem in Great Britain ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I am not aware.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I want to know whether the Government are aware.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—It is aware that housing problems are tackled by manyother Governments.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—May I know what the existing conditions are with regard to the distribution of huts, houses, mansions, insanitary houses and luxurious palaces ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Luxurious palaces are luxurious and sanitary houses are sanitary. If the question is precise, I want notice.

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Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Am I to take it that the Government have no information whatsoever regarding even the elementary conditions of the Housing problems of the State? Is that the position of the Government ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—If the question is put how many houses are insanitary, I want notice.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—At least, in future, Sir may I take it that such elementary things which are very intimately connected with the economic progress of any progressive administration will be given due importance by the Government members ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—All elementary and important things will be given the importance they deserve.

Economic Equilibrium—revival of.

315. **Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.**—With reference to Question No. 92 dated 1st August 1933, regarding the revival of the Economic Equilibrium, will the Government give in full the "conclusions" of the Economic Survey, mentioned in their answer under reference and state what they intend to do in the matter?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—The Economic Survey is not over.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Do the materials so far collected by the survey admit of any conclusions however tentative ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—The report is not published and it is not before the Government. Therefore, they are not in a position to say whether upon the materials so far furnished final conclusion can be made upon any matter.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Some materials were already placed before the House on a previous occasion.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—No materials so far as I know were placed here with respect to economic equilibrium. I do not think the materials will be of any help with respect to economic equilibrium.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Will it not admit of any conclusion whether definite or tentative ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—The report is not published and the report is not before the Government. The materials so far published do not enable us to give a definite answer or to come to a definite conclusion with regard to the revival of the economic equilibrium.

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Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Were not materials already placed ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Some materials were placed on the table. This is the difficult part of the question whether these materials can lead us to any conclusion with regard to the question of economic equilibrium. We know what materials we have collected and we know what materials will be collected by the survey. But to hazard an opinion whether these materials will lead us to any conclusion on these problems is a very doubtful question and that has to be considered in great detail before we can say yes or no. The difficulty is not with regard to the definiteness or indefiniteness of the materials that are being collected. We know what materials have been collected and what materials will be collected. The difficulty is whether it will lead to solve the problem which the member has in mind as the revival of economic equilibrium.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Is the Hon'ble Member referring to the economic survey or the educational survey ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran—Economic survey.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—May I know whether Hon'ble Members also should not draw their own conclusions ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Everybody should draw his own conclusions. That is the idea.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—Has the question of the revival of the economic equilibrium been referred to ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran—He has been asked to collect information on a number of heads.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—At what stage is the economic enquiry now ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—He has finished his survey in three villages. He is doing now in a village in Chittur. He will finish his report very soon.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—May I know whether there was an economic equilibrium at any time in the State ? May I know what is meant by economic equilibrium ? I am not aware of any economic equilibrium existing in the State at any time or anywhere in the world.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Are the Government aware that a recent economic survey undertaken by the Madras Government was finished in one year alone ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—We have not enquired into it. We do not know anything about it.

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Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Will you kindly enquire ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—If the Member is very anxious to do it, the Government will try to do it. Government do not feel any necessity.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Have the Government done anything to expedite the conclusions of this survey ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Yes.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Since the question referred to is the one regarding economic survey, what prevented the Government from referring the question to the officer who is conducting the economic survey ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Government have decided on what points he should furnish information. He cannot go on varying his programme every now and then. If question after question is referred to him, he will never be able to finish his survey.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval..— The economic survey will be very economic.

Standard life of Cochinites.

316. Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—With reference to Question No. 93 dated 1st August 1933 regarding the highest average and lowest standard of life of Cochinites, will the Government give the information required after such a long interval?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—The question is too vague to admit of a direct answer.

Mr. K. M Ibrahim.—May I know, Sir, wherein is the Hon'ble Member confronted with the vagueness ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—The vagueness is in the attempt to find out the highest average. There is only one average. The next is to find out the standard of life of each Cochinite, and then attempt to work out the highest average and the lowest standard. The next is to find out what is the lowest standard to make a comparison between the standards of life. The Government think it is necessary to go to each Cochinite to investigate and then attempt to find out the highest average and the lowest standard of life.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—May I know what is meant by the lowest standard of life? Absolutely incomprehensible.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.— For knowing the lowest standard of life you must know how people are eating and how people are clothing.

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Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Has the Government understood the question highest comma, average comma and lowest comma. If that were put and printed, will the question be clear?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Any number of commas may be inserted. The Government still maintain that the question is still vague.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Will the Government give a classified statement of how the subjects of the State are eating drinking and clothing.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Government cannot give a classified statement of all these.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Is it the position of the Government that English is a vague language?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I don't think an answer is necessary for that.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—If the Government cannot give a direct answer, can you give us an indirect answer in the matter?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—We only give direct answers.

Labour Repression in Cochin.

317. Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Will the Government kindly state:—

whether they have read all the series of the Leaders of Karshaka-Thozhilali under the heading "Labour Repression in Cochin" (Vide some of my questions as well above)?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Yes.

318. Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Will the Government kindly state:—

(a) whether there are any points requiring their enquiry in the leading article of Karshaka-Thozhilali in its 98th issue and what the points are;

(b) the result of their enquiry mentioned in (a)?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—(a) and (b) The allegations are unfounded.

319. Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—With reference to Question No. 318 will the Government kindly state:—

(a) whether in all the remaining instalments of the Journal's Leaders on the same subject, namely "Labour Repression in Cochin", there are any points requiring their enquiry and what those points are;

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(b) the result of their enquiry mentioned in (a)?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—(a) The allegations in the articles are unfounded. The matter was investigated by the Police and there is no reason to suspect the bona fides of the D. S. P.'s report. No further enquiry was therefore deemed necessary in the matter.

(b) Please see answer to (a).

Mr. K. G. Nair.—May I know why the Police undertook an investigation in this matter?

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—On a point of order, Sir. Will the president be pleased to direct that copies of the papers be placed on the table. I cannot understand what the article referred to in the 98th issue of the Karshaka Thozhilali is .... Heaven alone knows what the article says. In such questions will the President be pleased to direct that copies of the journal referred to be placed on the table of the House. I do not know whether any body except the member who has put the question knows what is contained in it.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—We enquired because we received a petition from the parties concerned either through the court or direct. I have not got the file with me.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Did the Police take action *suo moto* or did the Government ask the Police Commissioner to enquire into the matter?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I cannot say exactly because I have not got the papers.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—The question does not relate to any petitions at all. It relates to a series of articles in the leaders of the Karshaka Thozhilali. May I know whether the Police Commissioner does not get copies of these papers and when they are printed?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon—No.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.— Who brought the attention of the Police to the leaders of the Karshaka Thozhilali? Was it only after receiving the question that the D. S. P. was asked to investigate into the matter?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—The subject matter of the leader was brought to our notice long before. A complaint was put in alleging labour repression by a certain landlord either to the Court or to the Police before it appeared in the leaders. So the matter was taken up by the Police.

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Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Did the Commissioner of Police ascertain why no action was taken by the Police subordinates in the matter of complaints lodged at the police station?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I don't know how that question arises from my answer.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—The Hon'ble Member has answered that there are complaints at the police station. I asked a supplementary question whether in view of those complaints at the Police Station the Hon'ble Member for Police thought fit to take any action on it?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—We did take action. We enquired into the petitions and made the parties refer to the Court.

Mr. K. G. Nayar—Are there proceedings in the Police station to the effect that the police officers have referred the matter to the court?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—It all depends upon whether it is a non-cognisable or a cognisable offence.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—In the case of cognisable offences have the police officers taken proper steps and necessary action?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—It all depends upon the fact whether a complaint is received by Anchal or the complainant appears at the police station and gives a statement.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Was any cognisable offence disclosed?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I have not got the file now.

State Museum—realisation of the value of the articles taken for sale by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

320. **Mr. K. T. Mathew.**—(a) What action has been taken by the Government on the report made to them by the Curator of the State Museum that the value of the articles of the Industrial Section of the Museum taken by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for sale on his own responsibility and also the value of the other articles of the section given to him on credit were still due from him;

(b) what is the total amount under the two heads referred to;

(c) what steps have been taken to realise the full amount from the Registrar;

(d) when will the whole amount be realised from him;

(e) from which date or dates the aforesaid amount was due;

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(f) what arrangement has been made for realising the interest on the amount from the Registrar?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—(a) The whole amount amounting to Rs. 429—4—4 has been included in his liability on credit sales fixed at Rs. 2,128—1—10 (exclusive of the amount due from Government servants and pensioners) and this whole amount has been ordered to be recovered from his pay.

(b) Rs. 429—4—4.

(c) Half the net amount of his pay after deducting the provident fund subscription, i. e., at the rate of Rs. 140—10—0 is being recovered every month.

(d) The amount already recovered comes to Rs. 998—2—0 and this covers fully the amount of Rs. 429—4—4 in question. As regards the recovery of the balance due from Mr. Gayathrinatha Iyer, how it has to be effected will be decided at the time of his retirement.

(e) (1) Rs. 26—9—0 own account from 1st Edavam 1098.

(2) Rs. 402—11—4 being cost of goods taken for sale from 20th Karkadagam 1104.

(f) There was no rule at the time that interest should be levied on amounts outstanding on credit sales. Hence no interest has been charged by the Government.

Moolathura, Kunnamkattupathy and Thembaramadakku Systems.

321. Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(1) what was the amount invested in the Moolathura anicut system and what in the Kunnamkattupathy and Thembaramadakku systems;

(2) what is the acreage served by each of these systems;

(3) when were these investments made;

(4) what is the amount spent in a year in each of these systems for its up-keep;

(5) what is the amount of water-cess realised from each of these systems?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—(1) The question does not relate to a definite period and therefore it has become an unduly laborious task to gather the information asked for.

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(2) Name of system. Acreage including British lands

1.	Kunnamkattupathy	3,464.90½
2.	Thembaramadakku	4,973.66¾
3.	Moolathura	7,707.37½

(3) Vide answer to sub-division (1).

(4) The amounts spent in 1109 were

1.	Kunnamkattupathy	Rs. 995
2.	Thembaramadakku	Rs. 570
3.	Moolathura including Nurni	Rs. 914

(5) The amounts realised in 1109 were

1.	Kunnamkattupathy	Rs. 3,861—10— 8
2.	Thembaramadakku	Rs. 6,666— 8—10
3.	Mulathura	Rs. 4,139— 3— 4.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Am I to understand that only a sum of Rs. 6000 was the water cess at the time of the Settlement?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I want notice.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—From the question it is clear that the amount of Rs. 8,000 is the water cess collected from the new reclamation.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We cannot say exactly.

Nirvaram—collection of.

322. Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(1) the total acreage of conversion from (a) paramba into single crop land, (b) paramba into double crop land, effected in Chittur Taluk by landholders since the Revenue Settlement;

(2) whether the Government have collected what was called Nirvaram at the rate of five rupees and ten rupees per acre according as the pattadars gave or refused to give a kychit agreeing to pay Nirvaram;

(3) the total amount collected up to date under this head; and

(4) whether virtually such collections are not in contravention of the terms of the Settlement Proclamation issued by His Highness the Maharaja?

Mr. K. Achyutha Menon.—

(1) (a) Single crop land (b) Double crop land.

A.	C.	A.	C.
575.24		598.09¾	

(2) Yes.

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(3) The figures from 1098 to 1109 are available. The total amount collected during those years is Rs. 74,405—8—3.

(4) No.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—With regard to the 4th clause I simply wanted to know whether these collections will not virtually come to be a levy and hence a violation of the Settlement Proclamation the term of the Proclamation being that during a period of 30 years if a paramba is converted into Nilom there would not any fresh levy. But now an amount is collected as *Neervaram*, in some cases Rs. 5 and in some others Rs. 10. I ask whether it is not virtually a violation of the Proclamation.

Mr. K. Achyutha Menon.—I don't think the collection of *Neervaram* will go against the Settlement Proclamation. The Settlement Proclamation does not compel the Government to give water. Even assuming that the settlement is for 30 years all that it meens is that if you carry on cultivation with the existing facilities the Government will not enhance the tax. The Settlement Proclamation does not hold out a promise that if you convert your paramba into *nilom* they will give you water free.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—The settlement Proclamation says that if during the 30 years for which the Proclamation stands good a paramba is converted into nilom there would no fresh levy of land revenue. There is a conversion subsequently. Now there is a compulsory levy at the rate of Rs. 10. My question is whether this complusory levy is not virtually something done in contravention of the Proclamation.

Mr. K. Achyutha Menon.—It is not a levy of tax. It is the levy of penal cess for water taken unauthorisedly from the Sirkar System.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—Does that penal cess come under the clause I referred to in the Proclamation. Is there any course which will enable any ryot to escape this payment?

Mr. K. Achyutha Menon.—There is a distinction. The settlement Proclamation simply says that a certain land is settled as paramba and if with existing conditions you use it as *myal* nilom you are not liable to pay more tax. The Government have got certain irrigation systems at Chittur which give water to new conversions made with the consent of the Government and after giving notice in writing to the Diwan Peishkar. If they have taken permission for the use of water and executed a kychit we charge only Rs. 5. But if they take water unauthorisedly we assess a penal levy of Rs. 10.

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Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.— I am not taking the case where there is any room for penal assessment. I am only taking the case of reclamation and conversion of parambas into double crop lands where cultivation is carried on without asking for water.

Mr. K. Achyutha Menon.—In that case we do not colllect any assessment.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.— Will the Government be pleased to state on what ground penal assessment is levied?

Mr. K. Achyutha Menon.—On the ground that water is taken unauthorisedly from the Sirkar Systems. That is found in page 182 of the Land Revenue Manual. It is under section 360 that Rs. 10 is levied.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.— Now, the position is clear and by a concrete illustration, I will make the point still more clear. Here, there is already a double crop land. Adjoining it, there is a paramba which is converted from paramba into nilom after the settlement and cultivation goes on. There is no request for water by the yot. He is able to carry on the cultivation and still the result is that Government levies under the said clause, penal assessment, simply because water which was already stored in the existing fields are used incidentally and inevitably.

Mr. K. Achyutha Menon.—That is a question of law, whether when water is taken to conversions from water stored in fields can be taxed or not. My belief is such taking can be taxed.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—Is it possible in cases like this to make use of the paramba and convert it into a second crop land and then still be within the Proclamation?

Mr. K. Achyutha Menon.— If water is taken from the Government system directly or indirectly, under the rules they will be liable to pay such an assessment.

Proposals for industrializing the country.

323. **Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.**—Will the Government give a full account of their proposals for industrializing the country completely?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—(a) Opening of new Industrial Schools wherever necessary.

(b) Opening new Industries wherever there is scope for them.

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(c) Rousing general interest in people to take to new Industries.

Water pandal in Manali.

324. Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) what is the condition of the water pandal in Manali in Kunnangatupathy village in Chittur Taluk;

(b) who is responsible for the loss sustained by the Government in bringing it to such a state?

Mr. K. Achyutha Menon.—(a) It is in disuse and the front portion of the structure has given way.

(b) No loss has been sustained.

Police Atrocities—Agrarian Satyagraha Volunteers at Ernakulam.

325. Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Will the Government print and place on the table "The report of the Committee on the Police Atrocities on the Agrarian Satyagraha Volunteers at Ernakulam", submitted to them on 13th Karkadagam 1109?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—No. The Government think that no useful public interest will be served by doing so.

Statistics of persons vaccinated in villages.

326. Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Will the Government be pleased to give the following particulars:—

(1) the population of the various villages in the State according to the last Census;

(2) the number of vaccinated persons in those villages.

(3) the number of persons vaccinated after the department of Public Health was organised?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—(1) A copy of the "Village Statistics" containing the information is placed on the Council table.

(2) Government regret that they have not got the figures to supply the information.

(3) The number of persons vaccinated after the organisation of the department and till the end of Vrischigam 1110 is 2,24,222.

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APPENDIX I

Letter dated 29th Dhanu 1107, C. 255/08 from the Headmaster, High School, Peringottukara.

The Medical Inspector has pointed out in his report for 1107 that the school suffers seriously for want of space for recreation. In 1108 the same remark is carried over. I would like to invite your kind attention to the correspondence on this subject. (That office C. 5029/07) and pray that something may be done in this matter to this young institution. It is an unsatisfactory state of affair to allow boys to play football in private compound, especially among coconut palms.

The want of a boys' latrine has been taken to the notice of the authorities before but the cry has been unheard all the while. I beg to point out that this is a mixed High School and that it is improper to ask grown-up boys to use the neighbouring open private compound to answer nature's call. The matter may be taken up immediately and arrangements made to put up a latrine for boys in the school.

I request that prompt action may be taken upon my requests so that the expenditure arising out of them may be included in the budget and the works carried out in the next official year.

Report dated 26th September 1933, C. 90/09 from the Headmaster, High School, Peringottukara.

Subject.—Latrine for boys—construction of—

Reference.—C. 7348/80.

I have the honour to invite your kind attention to Head Office Memo, dated 22nd June 1933 C. 11020/08 ordering that the case of the latrine will receive attention while distributing the lump sum for urgent works in 1109. Since the necessity for a latrine is urgent and unavoidable as represented to you several times. I request that you may be pleased to take necessary steps in the matter at an early date, so that the construction of the latrine may be taken up without any further delay.

In this connection I beg to add that the question of additional accommodation and acquisition of site, etc., for play-ground which was ordered to wait till 1110, may also be taken into consideration along with that of the latrine, as these too are of immediate use, for want of which great difficulty is experienced now.

APPENDIX II.

Director's letter dated 18th December 1933, C. 1378/09 to the Secretary to the Diwan.

Subject.—Land acquisition—High School—Peringottukara.

Reference.—D. P. dated 7th October 1933, D. Dis. 2608/09.

In the D. P. referred to above a sum of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned out of the lump sum for urgent school works for the current year for the construction of latrines for the High school, Peringottukara. The Headmaster now reports that there is no convenient place in the school compound to put up the latrines though their need is urgent. The school has no space for expansion and the Headmaster has been asking for a long time for taking steps for the addition of an acre more to the compound. But owing to financial stringency I have been refraining from pressing the Government in the matter.

Now that a serious difficulty has presented itself I request you to be so good as to take steps for the acquisition of at least 20 cents of land with

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the sum of Rs 500 sanctioned for the construction of latrines. Latrines may be put up next year after making provision in the Budget the school being made to manage with temporary latrines till then.

A land plan of the site proposed to be acquired is enclosed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIWAN OF COCHIN.

Public Works Department.

Land acquisition—High School, Peringottukara.

Read letter C. No. 1378/1109, dated 18th December 1933, from the Director of Public Instruction:—

"In the Diwan's Proceedings referred to above a sum of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned out of the "Lump sum for urgent school works" for the current year for the construction of latrines for the High School, Peringottukara. The Headmaster now reports that there is no convenient place in the school compound to put up latrines though their need is urgent. The school has no space for expansion and the Headmaster has been asking for a long time for taking steps for the addition of an acre more to the compound. But owing to financial stringency I have been refraining from pressing the Government in the matter.

Now that a serious difficulty has presented itself I request you to be so good as to take steps for the acquisition of at least 20 cents of land with the sum of Rs. 500 sanctioned for the construction of latrines. Latrines may be put up next year after making provision in the Budget, the school being made to manage with temporary latrines till then.

A land plan of the site proposed to be acquired is enclosed".

Order D. Dis. 6446/09, dated 5th January 1934.

The Director's proposals are approved.

2. The land plan and schedule forwarded by the Director of Public Instruction are forwarded to the Diwan Peishkar for taking acquisition proceedings.

3. Sanction is accorded to provide Rs. 500 for constructing permanent latrines for the school in the budget for 1110.

(True extract)

RAMA VARMHA TAMPURAN,
Secretary to the Diwan.

To

The Director of Public Instruction
" Diwan Peishkar
" Chief Engineer
" Comptroller of Accounts.

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